NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1877.

THE PRESIDENCY.

NO FRUSTRATION OF A CHOICE. THE COUNTRY DECLARING ITSELF ABOUT THE MAT TER-AN FLECTION CERTAIN NOW.

Merchants in St. Louis and Pittsburgh have publicly all condemned delays at Washington in completing the election of a President. Resolutions bearing on this subject of the Presidency were offered in the Illinois, Massachusetts, and New-Jersey Legislatures. Wade Hampton has declared against delays. The Republicans at Washington have now the power to complete the election in their own hands; and if the House wastes time President Ferry will record the votes of the States and declare the result.

HAYES'S ELECTION ASSURED. WISCONSIN THE LAST VAIN HOPE OF MR, FIELD'S FACTION-VICTORY ASSURED ALREADY.

[FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 26,-Some of the filibustering conspirators think there is a hitch in the plan for the completion of the count under the direction of the President of the Senate which will make it inopera tive. They believe it will be in their power to retard the prosecution of the count, so that the last State cannot be reached before Saturday. That State is Wisconsin. They have trumped up a flimsy charge against the eligibility of one of the Wisconsin electors which they will put in the form of objections. This will require the two houses to separate. Then the fillbusters expect to prevent a reassembling by making dilatory motions if the Speaker will permit, and, if not, by carrying a recess by a stampede, until the Congress dies and with it the Presidential count. The President of the Senate will, they argue, have nothing further to do after the separation, because, all the certificates having been opened, his constitutional function will be exhausted. By the provisions of the Electoral law the power of counting is denied to him. If there were any unopened certificates he could hold that he must, in spite of the absence of the House, proceed to open them; but this will not be the case The seals on the return of the last State will have been broken, and her vote will be hanging suspended between the two bouses. That vote will be kept so, according to the programme of the filibusters, until the fatal hour arrives.

This is an ingenious programme, and it appears at first sight practicable. It has, however, like most Democratic plots, the flaw of not taking into account the power of the Senate. While the conspiraters in the House are consuming the last hours of the session with their dilatory motions, or have succeeded in getting a recess until noon on March 4, the Senate, after the two hours allowed by the law for debate, will vote upon the Wisconsin objections and order the vote of that State to be counted. As seen as this is done the title of Gov. Hayes to the Presidential office will be complete, because the law says that if the two houses do not concur in rejecting the vote of a State it shall be counted. The failure of the Joint Convention to reassemble would not invalidate the result. The final proceedings in Joint Convention would be merely formal, consisting only in the reading of the vote of Wisconsin as directed by the President of the Senate, and the declaration by him of the number of votes cast for the candidates in all the States, and of the election of Hayes and Wheeler. The result of the count will be a matter of record

and patent to the world, and if the House prevents its regular aunouncement in joint meeting, it can be proclaimed with equal authority by the President of the Senate, speaking from his own place in the

Whatever contingency may arise in the count, whether it goes as far as Wisconsin or not, the Republicans have still a sheet-anchor to windward. If the execution of the Electoral law is impeded, the President of the Senate will open the certificates and the votes will then be counted. All Republicans favor this plan and regard it as the unfalling remedy for the tricks, violence, and bad faith of the embittered, unscrupulous, and crack-brained minority in the House. Is it constitutional? In the highest sense, yes. It provides for matitution and secures the defeat of the plot for nullifying the provisions of that instrument in regard to the election of President. The prime object of the organic law is to maintain a Mable, continuous [Government, and thereby to ineure the country against anarchy. No proper interpretation would put such a construction upon the instrument as would deprive the country of all safeguard against the success of a conspiracy seeking to treate confusion. It is absurd to argue that the Castitution left a wide door open, through which discord and anarchy are to stalk hand in hand. The Constitution provides for the orderly election of a President, and carries forward the process of ascertaining the result with care and precision by mandatory requirement so as to secure a result with absolute certainty before the 4th of March. It contemplates no interregnum. It sanctions no methods for defeating the regular consummation of the electoral count. Upon one man is placed the duty of opening all the certificates. A failure of either house of Congress to perform its daty in the premises does not excuse the President of the Senate from doing what he is imperatively commanded to do. As soon as the House refuses to meet the Senate to proceed with the count, or adopts apelicy of delay manifestly intended to defeat the declaration of the result, he will be warranted in giving notice that at an hour named he will open the remaining certificates in his custody. It may be said that this would be a violation of the new Electoral law. It would

execute the Constitution, preserve the Government, and avert anarchy. A further question arises, Is it feasible ! I believe it is entirely so, and this appears to be the opinion of all leading Republicans. It may be objected that the Democrats in the Senate could prevent the opening of the certificates by introducing a resolution restraining the presiding officer, and then talking upon it until noon on the 4th of March. The answer is that the President would not receive such a resolution, and would not recognize any Senator to consume time by speech-making. The obligations of the Constitution would be superior to the rules of the Senate. The first and only thing in order he would hold to be the opening of the certificates. All the machinery of the count would be in operation. The two tellers formerly appointed by the Scuate would take their places at the desk and produce the tally-sheet ready for the final entries. The unopened certificates, safely guarded since the count begun, would only need to be taken from the boxes and the seals broken. It could not be objected that the President assumed to count them without right, for he would not count them: he would only do as he has done with those already counted—hand them to the tellers, who would read them and enter the votes on the tally-sheet. Nor would the proteeding take place in the presence of the Senate alone, for all the Republican members of the House and many of the Democrats would come over to lend the sanction of their presence. Evidently, the plan

only be a departure from the letter of the law to

carry out its sperit, and its justification would be in

the fact that the House had previously violated both

the letter and the spirit of the law, and had wholly

hullified it and readered its further operation im-

possible. The law being thus set aside, the duty of

the President of the Senate to fall back upon the

Constitution would be evident. The course pro-

posed would then be constitutional, because it would

is feasible as well as constitutional. But one question remains, Is it expedient? The country yearns for peace and repose. It wants no

heels of the one just passed through. It accepted the Commission with joy as a certain mode of producing an undisputed result by the 4th of March. What it wants is a President, and not a new struggle. It will welcome any constitutional programme that defeats the desperate men who from selfish designs or motives of revenge are seeking to plunge it into an abyss of fresh strife. The people now know that there is but one alternative to the nstallation of Hayes, and that is a pro tempore President, with a doubtful title to office, nine months of party rage, and then an election, with the same wrangle over the count likely to follow. If the filibusters devise some new trick to defeat the completion of the Commission's work, they will look to the President of the Senate to deliver them from these evils. E. V. S.

AT GOV. HAYES'S HOME.

RETURN OF THE GOVERNOR-ARRIVALS-RUMORED PLOT OF ASSASSINATION-SPEECH BY THE GOV-

ERNOR AT SPRINGFIELD. COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 26 .- Gov. Hayes and family returned from Fremont this evening, and at once went to his residence, which is closed to intruders. Among the arrivals to-day were Demas Barnes of New-York, ex-Gov. Beveridge of Illinois, and ex-Gov. James Ashley of Toledo. Gov. Hayes left the ity in so quiet a manner on Saturday that it did not become known for several hours that he was out of

The Democrats seem to have given up all hopes now of Congress being able to defer the count, and they are much more disposed to accept the decision with good grace than at any time yet. Business men of both parties are tired of the long delay occasioned by the uncertainty, and will denounce any action of Congress to delay the final decision.

There is a rumor in circulation that a plot has been liscovered by which the frain bearing the President elect to Washington will be wrecked, and Gov. Hayes assassinated. Little confidence is placed in

CINCINNATI, Feb. 26 .- A special dispatch to The Gazette from Springfield, Ohio, says Gov. Hayes, while en route from Frement to Columbus, passed an hour in Springfield to-day. He was escorted to one of the hotels, and being introduced to the people made a brief speech. He expressed congratulations that in a week's time this business which has occupied the attention of the country for eight months would be over. He hoped the people would equiesce quietly whoever might be the person dedared elected. He believed the country desired seace and security, and thought this idea should be he expression of the people to their representative at Washington. Realizing his lack of special fitness for the duties which he might be called to perform, he placed his trust in Almighty God who rules the destinies of nations. These remarks were reeived with applause, and the crowd did not disperse

A FAREWELL RECEPTION TO-MORROW.

Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 26.-Arrangements are making by the citizens of Columbus, without regard to party, to give a brilliant farewell reception to Gov. Haves and his wife in the State House next Wednesday evening.

> THE VOICE OF THE COUNTRY. DELAY CONDEMNED.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 26.-At a meeting of the hamber of Commerce to-day the following resolutions

Whereas, This Chamber, represening the commercial and industrial interests of this city, did on the 22d of January, without regard to party and in good faith, pass a series of resolutions indersing the Electoral Commis-tion for the peaceful settlement of the Presidential ques-tion; and

as, Any delay or action which tends to protract

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 26,-The News and Courier publishes special dispatches from its reporter at night as to his views concerning the proper course of the Democrats in Congress. Gov. Hampton said: "I think it not advisable to throw obstacles in the way of the debetraved we can better afford to suffer

St. Louis, Feb. 26.-A petition addressed to he Demo ratic members of the lower house of Congress armestly praying that they offer no factions opposition o the electoral count, but on the contarry permit it to receed as rapidly as possible, was numerously signed in Change to-day by men of all parties.

HARTEORD, Conn., Feb. 26 .- The Evening Post of to-day makes the following suggestion: "A fai re to declare the result of the Presidential election will at the risk of serious disaster to the business interests of the country. Fortunately there is a way by which e annoyance of such a prolongation of the controversy ay be in great part averted, at least in New-England

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 26 .- Mr. Nichols of-

whereas, The interest and welfare of the people de-mand that there should be a special termination of the dectoral count at Washington; therefore, Resolved, That the Scantors and Representatives in longress from New-Jersey be and they are hereby re-missed to oppose all distory notions calculated to pre-cure a form of the Presidential question to be end that the President-elect, the Hom. R. B. Hayes, a promptly hangurated and a permanent peace restored at the Interest.

The resolution was laid on the table. Boston, Feb. 26.-An order censuring the Electoral Commission was rejected in the House 10-day by a vote of 159 to 41; seven Democrats voting with

THE CHICAGO POST-OFFICE.

MR. MCARTHUR'S SUCCESSOR. THE HON, FRANK PALMER NOMINATED POSTMASTER AND CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Feb. 26.-The Hon. Frank Palmer was nominated this morning by the President to Postmaster at Calcago, and was confirmed by the Senate this evening without opposition. This action was taken by the President without the recommendation of her of the Senators, and was an entirely voluntary et and a manifestation of friendship for Mr. Palmer. The latter is now here in connection with his report upor the fast mall service. It is understood that he will leave amediately to assume the duties of the Chicago office The Postmaster-General has received a few details as to Mr. McArthur's defalcation, but nothing more than is contained in the press dispatches.

THE DEFAULTING POSTMASTER. REASONS FOR MR. M'ARTHUR'S FAILURE-MONEY TAKEN FROM THE POST-OFFICE FUND TO SAT-ISEY PEIVATE CLAIMS.

Curcago, Feb. 26.-The failure and defaleation of Postmaster John McArthur is the subject of much comment and universal regret. Mr. McArthur held a high business and social standing in the community, and has hitherto been considered one of the most honest and substantial of Chicago's itizens. He first became inrolved to the amount of about \$40,000 by the failure of the Cook County National Bank, two years ago. though the Government assumed half the responbility, which amount, it was supposed, would be covered by the assets of the bank. Mr. Mc Arthur has never been able to replace the sum; besides this he became involved in the unsuccessful Second Presidential campaign following close on the operations of his large from foundary on the North Side,

and took money from the General Post-Office Department to tide matters over until a loan could be negotiated from Scotch capitalists. He expected also to be enabled to

Scotch capitalists. He expected also to be enabled to dispose favorably of some portion of his foundery, but in all his schemes for replacing the money he was mosaccessful, and consequently filed his petition in bankruptcy late on Saturday afternoon. The matter was kept a profound secret until yesterday evening. His petition shows total liabilities about \$167,000, and assets of \$200,000. Of the debts, \$56,000 are to the United States Government and \$2,500 to the Illinois Soldiers' Home, of which he is treasurer. The secured debts are \$43,000. The assets consist chiefly of the iron foundery property. It is believed that the Government will lose nothing, being amply secured by the bond.

FOREIGN NEWS.

TURKEY AND THE GREAT POWERS. DEBATE IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF LORDS-AN ANTI-RUSSIAN SPEECH MADE BY EARL GREY.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 26, 1877. In the House of Lords to-night Lord Stratheden moved an address to the Queen praying that Her Majesty would adopt measures to prevent hostilities in the East, secure adherence to the treaties of 1856, and promote the welfare of races subject to Turkey. Lord Stratheden urged that the Government should, by the acceptance of his motion, declare they would adhere to treaties so far as Parliament would permit them. By their thus taking up a more decided attitude than hitherto little doubt would remain that the peace of Europe and Asia would be secured.

Earl Grey made a strong anti-Russian speech. He deprecated interference between the Turks and their sub-

The Earl of Derby replied. His main point was in refutation of Lord Stratheden's argument that England's treaty obligations were unchanged, whatever might be the result of the Conference. He said that this argument carried to its logical conclusion involved the cons that if the Powers once bound themselves by treaty to protect a State, they must still continue bound even if the State willfully acted against their advice. Lord Stratheden's motion was rejected without a divi-

PEACE WITH SERVIA AT HAND. Renter's dispatch from Constantinople says the Ser-vian delegates had a conference with Safvet Pasha to-day on certain details, which are not settled. They will have another conference to-morrow. The protocol for the conclusion of peace on the basis of the status in quo ante beltiem will probably be signed then or on Wednes day, and Prince Milan will telegraph his agreement LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1877.

The Post's special dispatch from Constantinople stat that the military police force which Col. Valentine Baker has been authorized to organize will number 60,000, and foreign officers will be employed.

THE O'MAHONY OBSEQUIES IN DUBLIN.

The remains of Col. John O'Mahony were received this evening at the railway terminus by a funeral ommittee who placed the easket on a hearse, which was afterward escorted through the principal streets by a torchlight procession in which 8,000 persons took part. DETAILS OF THE FUNERAL HONORS.

On the railway between Cork and Dublin people flocked to the stations to witness the pessage of the train bearing the remains, and there were large assemblages at Charleville and Limerick Junction.

About 500 persons awaited the arrival of
the train at Kingsbridge. The procession however was deferred until dark. An immense and disorderly crowd blocked the road to the terminus. The procession, with several bands of music playing dirges, began to move about 8 o'clock, and marched along the quays. One account says there were 200,000 spectators. The remains were taken to the Mechanics' Institute, in the theater of which they will lie in state until Sunday The mob fried to force their way into the theater with the corpse. They were so disorderly that half an hour was occupied in conveying the easket a hour was occupied in conveying the castet a www yards from the hearse to the entrance, and these who bore it in were obliged to lift it over the heads of the people. In spite of the efforts of the committee thousands forced their way into the building after the remains had heen doposited in the theater. Shortly after it o'clock the crowd began to disperse, but the desire to enter the building was such that it was not judged safe to open the doors to permit those inside to go home until 11 p. m. Whereas, Any delay or action which tends to prefract the speedy adjustment of this most exerting question, or impose on the country another Presidential election, would, in our judgment, be disastrous in its effect upon the industries of the country, disturbing trade and unsetting commercial values; therefore, Ecsoired, That our members in Congress be, and hereby are, most respectfully but urgently requested to use her utmost endeavors to secure and hasten a speedy crimination of this disturbing issue.

The MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

GEN. DIAZ ELECTED PRESIDENT AND IGNACIO VALE

LARTE CHIEF-JUSTICE. CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 18, via Havana, Feb. 26.—Gen. Diaz has been elected President, and Ignacio Vallarte Chief-Justice. The trip of Gen. Diaz to the

Northern States has been deferred, his presence being necessary at the capital. He intends is ting a manifesto not advisable to throw obstacles in the way of the de-ision of the Commission. We submitted our case to A man who requested an interview with the Archbishop

danger and attempted to assassinate him. The Arch bishop defended himself and escaped unburt. The sercants arcested and handed the criminal over to the The Minister of the Treasury has established a school

in his office for the purpose of teaching the employes

Acting-P esident Mendez will probably receive the apcontinent of Governor of Pacbla.

Gen. Perfirio Diaz, who has been elected President of Mexico, is of Indian extraction. He was for many years in the Mexican army, and remained faithful to the Republican cause at the time of the French nvasion. He played a prominent part in the military povements which led to the overthrow of Maximilla and the return of President Junez to power. Last year ne was accorded the leadership of the revolutionary movement organized at Tuxtepee. Having conferred with sympathizers at New-Orleans and in Northern Mex-teo, he made his way to the State of Oazaca, where he found warm adherents, and acquired sufficient forces to out President Lerdo's army at Huamanila. After the the capital, assumed the duties of dictator, and ordered the election which has just been held. His power wa Still disputed by Mr. Iglesias, Calef-Justice and Vici President ex officio, who claimed the Presidency on the ground that a vacancy existed which entitled him to ex ground that a vacancy existed which emitted and to-ercise the executive power until a new election could be held. After tradices negotiations with Mr. Iglesfas, Gen. Diaz left the capital hast month, and in a short time dispersed his rival's forces and catablished his own authority on a firm besis at Guadatajara and Jalisco. Retarming to the City of Mexico Gen. Diaz was received with great curlinsiasm and was sworn in as President ad interim, pending the counting of the electoral votes. One of his flast steps was to appoint Don Jose Main Secretary of the Trensury. Mr. Mata was Mexican Minister at Washington in 1963, and afterward served in the campaign against Maximilian. The personal character of Gen. Diaz is good. He is temperate, indifferent to wealth, and self-possessed to a great degree. He seems unaffected by popular enthosiasm, but warmly appreciates the fidelity of his adherents. President Duz unxiously desires formal recognition from the American Government, it is understood that the first instalment (\$300,000) of the Mexican debt was paid recently at his instance in great this country and his own might continue on friendly terms. ereise the executive power until a new election coul-

LEGAL CONFUSION IN NOVA SCOTIA. Toronto, Feb. 26.-A special diseatch from Hallfax says the question of precedence having ariser between eartain Queen's counsel, an affidavit was read in the Supreme Court on Saturday setting forth that the scal attached to the commission of Queen's counsel ap soluted by the local government was not the great se of the province, but the old seal which had been ordered to be refurned by the Imperial Government in 1869. To presider of the local Government admitted the Govern premier of the local Government admitted the Government had been using the old scal. The court expressed automishment at such contempt for her M destr's authorized and expressed opinion, and said that all acts requiring the great scal done since 1850 were totally void. This state of affairs issues Neva Scalia today without a Pariament and without a government, with all grants of marriage because consequently marriages and all commissions since 1859 totally void. The greatest excitement prevails in consequence. The Calciffaction of the contempt of the court for local properties of the court for the court for a days for a full inquiry.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. Windson, Ont., Feb. 26,—Frederick Apple, an old resident, was also here to day by a man mainst Humphreya, an employe of Mr. Apple. The smooting arose out of a dispute about wages. Humphreys was arrested.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 26.—The second trial of Joseph Linnigs for the marrier of Joseph Langmad at Pon broke, Oct. 4, 1876, began today. At the former trial Lapan was found guity and sentenced to be hanged. A new trial to exceptions we granted.

exceptions was granted.

LITLE ROUE, Ark., Feb. 26.—Three men (two negroes and one Arrapaboe Indian) were this morang scattened to be langed at Fort Smith on the 27th of April for marders committed in the Indian Peritory. One of the negroes, while se detect was being passed, attempted to excuse very moral to the second. by jumping up in the jumper action in domain charge to reach a window in the rear; but he was seen overpowered by the deputy marshalls.

COUNTING THE VOTES.

A SEPARATION ON SOUTH CAROLINA. PENNSYLVANIA AND RHODE ISLAND COUNTED-RE-PUBLICANS NOW PERFECTLY CONFIDENT-DECLARATIONS FROM THE COUNTRY. Congress met in joint convention twice yes

terday. The first time the votes of Pennsylvania were counted, against the protest of the House. Rhode Island, the next State in order, was objected to by the Democrats. The houses separated, and both voted down the objections almost unanimously. They then reassembled, counted Rhode Island's votes, and separated on South Carolina. The Republicans will consume very little time in arguing this case, and the Commission hope to dispose of it in one day. Republicans are fully prepared to see that the count is finished by the President pro tem. if the Democrats compel it. The Senate is arranging to elect a President protem, whose term does not expire March 4, to provide against contingencies. Wade Hampton and the merchants of St. Louis and Pittsburgh have pronounced against delaying the count.

A REVIEW OF THE DAY.

IN JOINT CONVENTION. TWO STATES COUNTED-THE FLIMSY OBJECTIONS T

RHODE ISLAND. INV TELEGRAPH TO THE TOTHUNK!

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 .- The joint convention of Congress did not meet to-day until 3 p. m., owing to the length of the discussion and the time consumed in the House on the Pennsylvama case. The Senate, it will be remembered, voted down the objections to the Pennsylvania elector on Saturday. On the reassembling of the two houses to-day the vote of the Keystone State was at once declared for

Hayes and Wheeler. The next certificate opened was that of Rhode Maryland, and the houses separated for discussion. This was by far the most flimsy case on which the two houses of Congress have yet been required to act. The State of Rhode Island, having chosen a Centennial Commissioner one of its electors, in order to make sure that no question should arise, not only selected through its Legislature assembled in extra session a new elector in his place, but also gave to him the sanction of an election by the college to fill a vacancy caused by Mr. Corliss's absence. In this way the new elector had the authority of the Legis lature of the State, and also of the remainder of the college, which had a right, under laws of the State, to fill a vacancy. The Senate having refused to accept the objections to Rhode Island's vote unanimously, and the Hous having done the same by an almost unanimous vote, the joint session followed immediately, Rhode Island's votes were recorded for Hayes and Wheeler. The State of South Carolina was next in order. The dual certificates from South Carolina were presented and objections to them filed, and the houses again separated. Both took a recess until to-

IN THE HOUSE.

TIME WASTED BY REPUBLICAN IMPRUDENCE -HEWITT AGAIN ATTACKS MR. HOAR-A CRUSH-

ING ANSWER. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Feb. 26.—The results of the day are, all thines considered, very satisfactory. More time was consumed in reaching the South Carolina returns, to be sure, and in sending them to the Commission, than was necessary, and more than would have been used had the Republicans managed their side of the House with greater skill; but the one feature of the day's work which is more apparent than any other is that, while the filibusters have utterly failed to increase their numbers since last Saturday, the opposition to them has become more united and more determined than it has been at any previous time. The Republicans have never during the present session suffered more for want of skillful leadership than they did to-day. A contest prose this morning over the reading of the idence in the Pennsylvania case, and was wholly nanecessary. Mr. Wilson of Iowa made objection to u when its reading was first demanded, and the Speaker made a ruling that the majority of the House could determine whether the paper should be reported in full or not, and this was sufficient to have prevented any troublesome precedent from being established. Having accomplished this the wise thing for the Republicans to do would have been to allow that testimeny to be read by unan imous consent, and then it would have occupied less time than cailing the roll on a motion in regard to it. The majority of the Republican leaders, however, failed to appreciate this fact. Eager to oppose the Democratic anarchists at every step, they forced a contest in regard to this matter, in which, after consuming an hour or two of valuable time, they

were finally beaten.

The only way in which the revolutionists can be held in check and their schemes defeated is by the aid of the more conservative men of their own political faith. At the same time it is natural that the Democratic Representatives without exception should desire that the breach in their party shall be s small as possible. It requires unusual moral courige for men to vote against the wishes of their political associates, and especially against the man dates of a caucus, and in the present instance it would seem as though the conservative Democrats ought to be put to this test on as few occasions a possible, especially in view of the fact that they have the promise of a sufficient number of honor able men among the Democratic majority that the count shall be completed in ample time for Gov.

Hayes's inauguration.

The discussion on the Pennsylvania case in the House to-day occupied the entire time allowed by law. With the preliminary skirmish and interrup tion which occurred after it began, it prevented the first joint meeting of the two houses from taking place before three o'clock this afternoon. During this discussion there were few passages worthy of especial note. Mr. Hewitt of New-York, apparently dissatisfied with his encounter with Mr. Hoar last Saturday afternoon, returned to the attack. His speech to-day was evidently prepared with greater care than his former one, and the points in it, though not new, were put forward with greater force. He still failed to find a passage in any one of Mr. Hear's speeches in the House, or in anything which he had said in the meetings of the Joint Committee which prepared the Electoral bill, which could be construed as a direct assertion that it would be the duty of the Commission to go behind the returns, and consider testimony aliande the papers submitted to it. At best he only succeeded in discovering certain expressions from which an inference of that kind might possibly be drawn, and that inference even was a doubtful one.

Mr. Hoar was as ready to reply as he was on Saturday, since Mr. Hewitt had given him notice in advance that he intended to return to the attack during the debate of to-day. Mr. Hoar's speech consisted chiefly in a re-presentation of the points which he so forcibly made on Saturday, with an ad hominem application of them which was absolutely crushing to his opponent. What he had said about the powers of the Commission he insisted should be interpreted in the light of the facts of the controversy as they were admitted on all sides when he spoke and in the light of the discussion which had already taken place in the Senate. Mr. Hoarsaid that the question whether the Commission should go behind the returns and receive other testimony than the papers submitted to it by the President of the Senate wa

submitted to the Commission; the Republicans almost unanimously held the ground that the Comon this account, and on this account only, that so many of them voted for the bill; interpreted in this light nothing could be more unfair or far-fetched | Commission to hear it. than the inference from anything Mr. Hoar ever said in debate that he believed the Commission

should go behind the returns. Martin I. Townsend made one of his good-natured. earnest speeches in the course of this Pennsylvania debate, only it had no more reference to that particular case than the majority of the speeches sine the decision of the Commission on the Louisiana returns have had to the questions under discussion when they were made. His comparison of the Democratic party to the men in New-York State who, when they had been beaten in a lawsuit and failed to get the judgment against them reversed, went into the country taverns and got their satisfaction in swearing at the Court of Appeals, put the

House into a roar of laughter. The speech of Gov. Hayes to his neighbors in Fremont afforded a good deal of entertainment to the Democrats during the Pennsylvania debate, Mr. Poppleton of Ohio had it read, and said it was an illustration of the statesmanship of the next President. Almost every sentence was received on the Democratic side with roars of derisive laughter. The Republicans did not appear to gradge an occasion for merriment to the party which is assisting at its own funeral; but they seemed to think it was much ado about nothing.

The House voted to sustain the objection to the alleged meligible elector in Pennsylvania. The Joint Convention thereupon reassembled. Pennsylvania was counted. Rhode Island came next, and being objected to the Senate refired, and the House was left to itself to continue its discussion. The Rhode Island objection was so weak that the Democrats of the house hardly attempted to defend it at all, and did not even use up the the two hours which shall be. Mr. Sargent, and nearly the whole body they were entitled to spend in discussing it. After the debate had gone on for about an hour another Island. Objections were made by Mr. O'Brien of instance of Republican mismanagement occurred which unnecessarily postponed the vote for at least 30 minutes. No one was ready to discuss the question further, and even the filibusters themselves did not object to having a vote taken immediately and without a division. Then Mr. Burchard of Illinois, after inquiring if any one wished to speak on the question made a ten min ute's speech, in which he attacked some of the Dem ocrats so sharply that they of course felt it incumbent upon them to reply, and time was thus unnecessarily wasted. Mr. Burchard's speech had no reference whatever to the Rhode Island case, and might as well have been made on the South Carolina objections, or upon those which are sure to be made to Vermont or Wisconsin. The vote on the Rhode Island case was taken at about 6 o'clock without a division, not more than half a dozen Democrats finally objecting to counting the entire return.

After the vote on the Rhode Island objections one of the filibusters moved a recess until to-morrow at 10 o'cleck. The Electoral law directs an immediate meeting of the two houses after voting on objections, and the Speaker ruled that it was not therefore in order to move a recess. The Joint Convention was then resumed. After the separation on South Carolina a recess until 10 a. m. to-morrow

RHODE ISLAND IN THE SENATE. NOT A VOICE FOR THE OBJECTIONS-THE OBJECTORS

BACK DOWN. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Feb. 26.—The insincerity of the objections to Rhode Island was demonstrated by the fate they met in the Senate. Not a single vote was

given to sustain them.

The two Senators who signed them were Kelly and Gordon. After the former's performances in the Oregon case, it surprised nobody that he should be found cooperating with the filibusters of the House, But even he had not the hardshood to go against his party, solid as it was for counting the whole Rhode Island returns. He refrained from voting when the roll was called. Mr. Gordon's position astonished all his friends, for he has been reckoned among the most conservative Southon. He did not answer when his name was called, but after the roll was called be voted Yea with the rest, thus virtually declaring that the objections he had signed were good for nothing except to produce delay. The probable explanation of his neonsistent course is that he was over-persuaded by some of the obstructionists to put his name to the paper, and did so without knowing the facts of the

According to Mr. Bayard, who made a short speech before a vote was taken, Rhode Island behaved admirably in the matter of her ineligible elector, and showed by calling her Legislature together to remedy the defect that the other States in a similar fix ought to have done the same thing. Instead of objecting to her vote, Mr. Bayard seemed to think the Democrats should be very grateful to the little State for giving them an argument against counting the votes of men in other States who were put in the places of ineligible electors without special legislative action.

THE TRIBUNAL BEGINS WORK. SOUTH CAROLINA TO BE FINISHED IN ONE DAY-THE OBJECTIONS PURELY DILATORY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Feb. 26.-The Commission assem ded by the light of candles as soon as the Joint Convention had broken up. The eath of office was administered to Senator Kernan, who had been chosen by the Senate to-day to take the place of Senator Thurman. Only about a score of spectators came into the court-room. The Secretary began reading the objections to the South Carolina returns Judge Clifford, finding that none of his associates cared to hear them, had him desist. Representatives Hurd and Cochrane, both of the filibustering faction, appeared as objectors to the Hayes return, and Representative Lawrence and Senator Christiancy as objectors to the Tilden return. In reply to questions as to who the counsel would be, it was announced that Judge Matthews and Judge Shellabarger would represent the Republicans. Mr. Hurd said it had not yet been determined who would conduct the Demogratic case.

In spite of the general expectation that the Commission would hold a night session, an adjournment was agreed on until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning without apparent objections from the Republicans. It seems that nothing short of dire necessity will keep the Commission together after dark. The Congressional branch seem willing to sit; but the judges, all of thearold men and wedded to the easygoing habits of the bench, do not want to do any work after sundown if they can help it. It is understood among the Commissioners that the pending case will be disposed of by to-morrow night, and in order that this may be done the Republican objectors and counsel will limit their speeches to a bare statement of the facts upon which they rest.

The Democratic objectors do not present a case upon which it will be possible to make much legal argument, and if the counsel and objectors of that party occupy the six hours allowed them by the rules, it will be only to kill time. It is not alleged in the objections that the Tilden electors were chosen, but only that the election was illegal and void. One reason assigned for this claim is that there was no registry of voters, as required by the Constitution. If this argument is good, then Wade Hampton has no claim to the Governorship, and Gov. Chamberlain holds over. Another reason is that there were no deputy United States marshals at the polls, but so there were not in New-York and many other States whose votes the Democrats are

one of those and the most important one which was not protesting against. A third objection is that there is no State government republican in form in South Carolina, which, if it were true, would warmission had no jurisdiction of this kind, and it was | rant the military interference alleged in the fourth objection. The whole paper appears absurdly unsound and illegal, and it will try the patience of the

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE PRESIDENCY PRO TEM. PLAN TO ELECT A NEW ONE-THE CANDIDATE NOT YET SELECTED.

IN TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 .- Just before the Senate adjourned this evening Mr. Sargent made a motion to proceed to the election of a President pro tem. Under the rules it was laid over until to-morrow. This movement is in accordance with the programme laid out by the Republicans early in the session. It was understood then that, if there was any danger of the electoral count not being completed, it would be important to put some one in the chair whose term is continuous, and who is therefore not obliged to be sworn in anew on the 4th of March. Mr. Ferry does not fulfill this requirement. Although the general opinion is that the count will be finished by Saturday, it is thought wise to run no risk of such an interregaum as would occur if there should be no President declared elected at noon next Sunday and no President protem, of the Senate to assume Executive functions. Probably the new presiding officer, if one be chosen

Mr. Ferry can be reëlected. There is an almost unanimous desire to have Mr. Ferry retain the place. He has made an unusually efficient President, dispatching business with diligence, clearness of judgment, and impartiality. His dignified attitude during the whole of the Presidential difficulty has added to the respect felt for him by his associates. Nothing like an agreement has been reached as to who the new officer of the pronounced Radicals, prefer Mr. Morton; but his membership of the Electoral Commission is urged as an objection against his availability. Mr. Conkling would have a strong party if he were entirely trusted by the Republicans. Messrs. Hamlin, Sherman, and Allison are talked of. A caucus will be held to-morrow to decide the question.

under Mr. Sargent's resolution, will-if not called to

the White House-resign soon after March 4, so that

TILDEN STILL INTRIGUING. MANUFACTURED SENTIMENT IN CHICAGO-TILDEN

NEVER AGAIN THE CANDIDATE OF HIS PARTY. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 .- During the discussion on the Pennsylvania case in the House to-day, Mr. Caulfield sent up to be read some resolutions purporting to have been passed by the Democratic City Committee of Chicago, These resolutions denounced the decisions of the Electoral Commission, and requested the representatives from Chicago to assist in all lawful and proper proceedings to prevent a usurper from being inaugurated President. While there is no doubt that such resolutions were passed, there are many indications that the proceedings were inspired from Washington. No doubt is any longer possible that while Mr. Hewitt is opposed to filibastering, Mr. Tilden himself is in favor of it, and the obstructionists are acting under the advice of his personal agents here. He has, of course, given up all hope of being inaugurated on the 4th of March; but he does entertain the idea that if a new election can be held he can be successful.

The truth is, however, that if the sentiments of the Democratic party in Congress are any indication of those held elsewhere in the country, ex-Gov. Tilden will never again be the candidate of the Democratic party. Even some of the New-York delegation, who always supported him from the time he was first named in connection with the Presidency, are now outspoken in their disapproval of the manner in which his case has been recently managed here; and these who were opposed to his nomination find now in his defeat full justification for the position they took last Winter and Spring. There will be no new el ction, but if there should be Mr. Tilden will not be the Democratic candidate.

RANDOM NOTES.

Washington, Feb. 26 .- D. W. Voorhees has written to Gen. C. D. McDougn'll as follows concerning his recent interview with Senator Cenkling; " My attenand a prolonged interview with Senator Conkiling in regard to the present Presidential complications. Nothing could possibly be further from the truth I had occasion to see Mr. Conkling on a matter of business, and I called on him in his committee-room for that purpose. I found him suffering from severe indisposition, and our interview did not last more than five minutes. Not one word was spoken on the subject of the Presidency, nor the remotest allusion made to political affairs. I deem it due to the distinguished Senator as well as myself to make this statement."

A public meeting was held to-night to take measures for the proper observance of the tonuguration of the next President of the United States. The meeting being divided between having a ball and a suitable reception the subject was left to an Executive Committee for a

determination of the question.

The only vote to-day which tested the strength of the all busters was that on the motion made by Mr. Popple ton of Ohio after the joint convention, that the House take a recess until to-morrow at 10 o'clock. On this vote the illibusters mustered 83.

OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

THE OBJECTIONS TO PENNSYLVANIA AND RHODE ISLAND CONSIDERED-CHARGES OF TREACHERY AND FRAUD AGAINST THE COMMISSION-DIVI-SIONS IN THE DEMOCRATIC COUNCILS. -

Washington, Feb. 26 .- The House met at 10 o'clock, but it was nearly 12 before business was proeded with, the interval being consumed in a call of the whether the testimony taken before the Committee on the Privileges of the House in the case of the Pennsylvania elector, Beggs-appointed instead of Daniel J. Morrell, Centennial Commissioner-should be read. The House decided by a vote of 133 to 116 that it should be read, and it was accordingly read.

Mr. Kelley (Rep., Penn.) offered a resolution that the rate of Boggs should be counted, and Mr. Stenger (Dem., Penn.) offered a substitute that it should not be.

Mr. Kelley said that the objection was based on princi-ples so often overraled on the law that his said of the House could submit the question without discussion. Mr. Stenger took the ground that under the Constitution and under the laws of Pennsylvania Henry R. Boggs was not entitled to cast his vote as elector from the State of Pennsylvania.

and under the laws of realist value from A. Bogs was not entitled to cast his vote as elector from the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Chittenden (Rep., N. Y.) said for more than a year the two great parties had been engaged in a hand to hand struggle for supremacy to the neglect of great and important public questions. He thought it high time to stop and inquire into the cost of such partisanship, and particularly the cost of continuing it for another year. He knew that gentiemen on the Democratic side had pleged themselves to accept the decision of the Electoral Commission. Why then this delay I If this question were submitted to twelve, twelve hundred or twelve hundred thousand men of common sense their verdict would be that there was nothing, absolutely nothing, in it. Why then, on the verge of such a predigious crisis, wait another moment I He would not defend the Louisiana Beturning Board, but he believed that the Electoral Commission could have made no other decision than it had made; and he aiso though that as between Louisiana and Oregon, "honors were easy."

Mr. Scalce (Dem., N. C.) criticised the action of the President in the selection of the Visiting Committee to New-Orleans.

Mr. Tacker (Dem., Va.) referring to Mr. Chittenden's remark that this was a trivial objection, asked if the

comark that this was a trivial objection, asked if the time had indeed come when a constitutional objection was to be called trivial. It was a question of the greatest

perfunce.
Mr. Jones (Dem., Ky.) spoke of the approaching close Mr. Jones (Dem., Ky.) spoke of the approaching close of the attipendous faire, and declared that the Electoral Commission had yielded to the beliests of a party, and had become the scorn and byword of all honest men. The majority of its members had violated their oaths, and their was no law to compel acquiescence in their decision. The House would be perfectly justified in resorting to every legal and constitutional means to annul the decision of this odious Commission.

AN APPEAL TO DEMOCRATS. Mr. Hewitt (Dem., N. Y.) returned to the charge which he had made on Saturday against the good faith of Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) for acting and voting in the Electoral